

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

Good News for Hawaii About the Commercial Relations.

COXET'S ARMY GETS A BIG SET BACK.

Trouble Brewing For Some San Francisco Bank Wrecker—Gresham's Samoan Policy—Admiral Walker Said to Have Received Instructions to Acquire Possession of Pearl Harbor.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Cuban centrifugal, 96 degrees, 2.90 cents; granulated, 4 cents net.

The San Francisco market is fairly active and receipts continue large.

The tariff bill, as finally agreed upon by the Democratic members of the Senate Finance Committee, was made public on the 7th. Many changes have been made, since the committee reported its first bill, but these changes are by no means considered radical. It is believed the new bill, or in other words the amendments to the original bill, will receive the support of all the Democratic Senators, with the possible exception of Hill, who may fall into line when the final vote is taken. There was a story in circulation today that Caffery and Blanchard may oppose the measure because their Louisiana constituents have protested against the abolition of the sugar bounty. It is a fact, however, that the colleagues of Caffery and Blanchard do not appear to be at all worried over this rumor. Neither of the two Senators will discuss the matter. The amendments on the sugar tariff follow:

THE SUGAR SCHEDULE.

The new sugar schedule provides: On and after Jan. 1, 1895, there shall be levied, collected and paid on all sugars not above number 16 Dutch standard in color, and on tank bottom, syrups of cane juice, or of beet juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, a duty of 40 per cent, ad valorem, and upon all sugars above number 16, Dutch standard in color, there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of 1 cent per pound in addition to the said duty of 40 per cent, ad valorem; and all sugars, tank bottoms, syrups of cane juice or of beet juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete or concentrated molasses, whether imported from or are the product of any country that at this time the same are exported therefrom pays, directly or indirectly, a bounty on the export thereof, shall pay a duty of 1-10 of a cent per pound in addition to the foregoing rates; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to abrogate or in any manner impair or affect the provisions of the treaty of commercial reciprocity concluded between the United States and the Kingdom of the Hawaiian Islands on June 30, 1875, or the provisions of any Act of Congress heretofore passed for the execution of the same.

On and after June 1, 1895, there shall be levied and collected and paid on molasses testing 40 degrees or less by the polariscope, and containing more than 20 per cent, of moisture, and molasses testing above 40 degrees and not above 56 degrees polariscope, a duty of 2 cents per gallon; if testing above 40 degrees and not above 56 degrees polariscope, a duty of 4 cents per gallon.

Secretary Gresham is evidently bent on trying to duplicate his Hawaiian record in Samoa as far as he can do so. The following dispatch from Washington explains itself:

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The President today submitted to the Senate the correspondence relative to Samoa called for by Senator Gray's resolution of April 6th. The correspondence is very voluminous, covering about 10,000 pages. In submitting it to the President Secretary Gresham has taken the opportunity to set out at length his conclusions as to the workings of the tripartite agreement. This letter of the Secretary is certain to give rise to much discussion and controversy.

The Secretary details at some length the facts connected with the tripartite protectorate in Samoa, the establishment of a new form of government, the election of Malietoa as King, the reluctance of the natives to accept the new regime, the resort to coercive measures, the breaking out of war in July, 1893, the intervention of Matalafa and eleven other chiefs. Then followed the appointment of Henry C. Ide as Chief Justice and the more recent troubles in Samoa.

The Hawaiian Matter.

President Cleveland recently informed a member of the House Foreign Relations Committee that advice had been received from Hawaii indicating that no trouble is likely to follow the formation of a new government, and that the change would be accomplished in a very few weeks.

The President feels confident that a republican form of government for the Islands is assured, based on a constitution similar in terms to that of the United States, and that the administration will be composed of members about equally divided between the present Provisional party and the factions opposed to the deposed queen, but not now represented in President Dole's Cabinet.

Reports asserting that Admiral Walker's mission to the Islands was for the purpose of being on hand to influence the convention in standing by the party in power to give the moral support of the United States in reaching a settlement of affairs, are said to be unfounded.

The statement made by the President showed conclusively that Walker's assignment had nothing whatever to do with Hawaiian affairs in general, but is for the sole purpose of taking possession of Pearl Harbor

naval station, ceded to the United States under the treaty of several years ago.

The President informed his caller that Admiral Walker had received instructions to formally acquire possession of the tract of land, survey its approaches from the sea, take soundings of the depth of water leading from the ocean to the inner harbor, and make estimates of the cost of dredging a channel so as to give a draught for any of our war ships.

The Admiral will also survey the land and decide on the best location for piers, warehouses for storing coal and other buildings which may be necessary to give the Pacific station a first-class depot of supplies and coaling station, and a place where minor repairs may be made to ships.

San Francisco News.

The present grand jury is making things tropical for the wreckers of the Pacific and the People's Home banks. The prominence of the men connected with these institutions in this instance does not protect them from the clutches of the law. R. H. McDonald, Jr., as the principal offender was the first to be indicted and he has now been in jail a week being unable to secure bail of \$100,000. A second indictment has been found against him and the bail increased to \$150,000. So it is expected that he will have to stay in prison till after his trial unless his wealthy father, who is in New York, assists him, and thus far the old gentleman has not offered to do so. R. H. McDonald was president of the Pacific Bank and has had control of the People's Home since its failure. On the 11th inst. another bombshell was fired into the camp of the wreckers in the shape of indictments of Frank V. McDonald, a brother of R. H. Jr., Hiram T. Graves, ex-secretary of the Pioneer Society, Charles Montgomery, proprietor of the American Exchange and Montgomery Hotels, and H. L. Jenkins. The three were released on \$50,000 bonds each and will stand for trial. Frank V. McDonald has fled to Japan to avoid explaining how \$14,000 of depositors' money disappeared while in his custody. The charges are very grave, and it is among the possibilities that R. H. McDonald will get a term in prison. He declares he is innocent but the facts look the other way.

The Chronicle has furnished the city with a shooting scrape, but this time no damage was done. The shooter was "Jake" Rudolph, an old-time Buckley lamb, and who for years acted as guide and bodyguard to the ex-Boss. Rudolph got into a fighting mood and decided that he would kill Mike DeYoung, proprietor of the Chronicle, for referring to the fact that Rudolph was an ex-convict and a bad man generally. At the business office of the paper the would-be assassin in a loud voice called for DeYoung. J. B. Elliot, business manager of the paper, asked what he wanted. The next moment a big pistol flashed in Rudolph's hands, there was a struggle between the two men, and the weapon was discharged. The bullet struck some coins in Mr. Elliot's left trousers' pocket and glanced downward, making a slight abrasion of the skin on the inner side of the thigh. But for the coin in the left pocket the bullet would have severed an artery and would undoubtedly have caused death in a few minutes. Mr. Elliot succeeded in disarming Rudolph, and the latter was thrown into the street, where a policeman grabbed him. He is waiting trial with bail fixed at \$20,000, and DeYoung is wearing a piece of boiler-iron under his vest.

The monument to the memory of the mother of George Washington has at last been completed, and unveiled at Fredericksburg, Virginia. The President and Cabinet were present. Mr. Cleveland presiding at the ceremonies. William Oldham, of Nottingham, England, will attempt to cross the Atlantic in a ten-foot boat. Seven bandits entered the town of Southwest City, Missouri, on the 10th instant, looted the banks of \$5000, and shot down four citizens before they escaped from the town. It was the boldest robbery since the days of the James boys. Dick Croker, the boss of Tammany, has finally resigned, and will devote his time to enjoying life. The drought in California grows more severe, and in western Fresno county is the worst known in twenty years. In the San Joaquin valley the grain crop is almost a complete failure. The fruit crops in many sections will be very short, but better prices will be paid than for many years past, as crops of the same kind in the East and Western States have been almost entirely ruined by frosts.

Wheat is now lower than ever before in this and the New York market. John Patton, Jr., of Michigan, has been appointed United States Senator to succeed Senator Stockbridge, deceased.

American News.

The coal strikers on the coal mine throughout the country are still out and in several places in Pennsylvania have resorted to bloodshed and violence to prevent the operation of mines by men who did not desire to strike. In many instances these unfortunate families were working to keep their families from starving were beaten into insensibility by the strikers and so badly used up that they cannot continue work.

The latest strike is that of the Pullman employs at Pullman, Illinois, numbering 4000. They demand a restoration of the wages of 1893, which were cut 33 per cent. Pullman the Palace Car King, says he cannot pay such wages and declares that he is now losing money on contracts he took to keep his men at work. The latter decline to believe this story and the strike may be a long one. In Chicago, there are about 60,000 men on strike or locked out.

The jury that tried "General" Coxey, the commonwealth leader, found him guilty as charged. The charge was carrying a flag upon the capitol grounds and walking on the grass. Carl Browne was acquitted. Coxey will be fined.

A committee of the House is considering the bills proposed by Coxey, which provides for employing the idle men of the country in making good roads, and also for non interest bearing bonds.

Foreign News.

Gladstone is reported to be rapidly failing, and some steps are being taken to keep his mind actively employed. He has been in active life so long that it is feared the change may result in his death.

The London Spectator is authority for the statement that grave unrest prevails in India and that another outbreak similar to that of 1857 may be feared.

Fighting continues near Santa Ana, San Salvador, between the government troops under Ezeta and the revolutionists. The result is not definitely known, though Ezeta claims decisive victory.

On the 7th inst. in the House of Lords, Baron Hood of Avalon, a Rear Admiral and formerly a Lord of the Admiralty, called attention to the large increase in foreign navies and asked whether the proposed increase in the British navy provided for by British estimates was sufficient to insure to Great Britain the command of the seas. The First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Spencer, said the Government was determined to maintain the navy and render Great Britain paramount upon the sea.

Important news from Captain Watson of the United States cruiser San Francisco, now lying at Bluefields, Nicaragua, has been received at the United States Navy Department in two dispatches brought to New Orleans by separate steamers and sent thence by telegraph to the department. Captain Watson says that he has insisted that Arguello, who was charged with killing the American, Wilson, shall be promptly tried. He also notified the Nicaraguan authorities that, in his opinion, American citizens are not being adequately protected and that therefore he proposes to give them the necessary protection. He is acting with that end in view.

Another nihilistic conspiracy has been unearthed in Russia, and over one hundred persons have been arrested in St. Petersburg and Moscow.

ELECTRIC ROAD.

Mr. Girvin Points Out Its Feasibility.

MR. EDITOR:—Noticing the offer of Mr. Waterhouse of a bonus of \$10,000 to any company which will build and equip an electric car line to the Pali from the city; and noting also the omnivorous franchise which the present street car company has covering the possible approaches to the center of the city, it would appear as if it were not feasible to construct an electric street car system in that direction which could by any possibility be made remunerative. On a careful study of the map of Honolulu and its environs, I can see a plan for a line which will take a sweep of the city, from its commercial centre and through the best part of the city, giving ingress and egress to the masses and in no way interfering with the franchise of the present company. By a clause in the franchise of the latter another company may obtain the privilege of running on or over the field of said company at any part, but to no greater extent than 1700 lineal feet. With this privilege it is possible to construct a line which will be twenty miles in length and which will accommodate a large proportion of the inhabitants, and would have the effect of opening up many delightful residential sites. As to how far such a plant would be remunerative to the stockholders I am unable to determine. I believe, however, that the building of it would be aided by such gentlemen as Mr. Waterhouse, and by grants both from the Government and private individuals whose lands would be thereby opened to investors.

If your readers care to follow the description of the route I propose, and which they will admit to be exceedingly interesting and picturesque I append it. Commencing at Wilder's corner on Queen street; thence along Queen to Richard street; up Richard to Hotel; along Hotel to a connection with King street at the Nuuanu stream; thence along King to Liliha street; along Liliha to Kuakini street; along Kuakini to Nuuanu street and from thence to the Pali (seven and a half miles). Returning down the valley to Nuuanu street and Pauoa road; along said road to the road skirting Punchbowl, thence along said road to Alapai street, thence along Lunalihi street to Makiki street, down said street to Beretania street, thence out to and past Moiliili church to a connection with the road leading down through Kapiolani Park encircling the same, and returning into the city along the makai or beach road, through Kakaako to Punchbowl street, along said street to Queen street, and back to place of beginning.

This is a line which, with the exception of the Valley road, would be laid on streets already graded, and could be comparatively cheaply built on that account. The track being wider than that of the present company, it would in no way interfere, and only in three instances would it overlay. The idea of climbing to the Pali by electricity is of small moment, as heavier gradients are mounted by that means in San Diego, Seattle, etc. When Honolulu has cable connection with the Coast and the Nicaragua canal is built there will be need for more than such a road here.

JAMES W. GYVIN.

HOPE FOR HAWAII.

Cleveland Friendly To a Constitutional Republic.

The following highly important dispatch has been received from the Secretary of Legation at Washington through the Consul-General at San Francisco:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,

May 12th, 1894.

SIR:—I have received the following message from the Hawaiian Legation:—Advise Hatch Finance Committee have amended tariff bill by clause exempting Hawaiian products. Duty fixed on sugar 40 per cent. ad val. and upwards, this action gives assurance of friendly feeling among the Senate democrats for Provisional Government. Senator — will endeavor to push request of Thurston's letter and secure early action on the Turpie resolution. He gives positive assurance against any possibility of restoration in which his colleagues join. A member of the Finance Committee and Foreign Affairs of the House says the President will favor a Constitutional Republic." Under separate cover I forward my report for the month ending April 30, 1894.

The regular file of papers go forward per bearer this day. I have the honor to be, sir, Your most obedient servant,

CHAS. T. WILDER, Hawaiian Consul-General. To Francis M. Hatch, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Honolulu, H. I.

THE LIEUTENANT'S SCHEME.

A German Army Officer Who Don't Like to Wear Clothes.

On the Australia Saturday there arrived a lieutenant of the German army, who, if reports be true, has decided to give up his former warlike avocation and adopt the ways of peace in a novel manner. Like our own and only Keki, he has founded a new kind of religion, and has come here in search of a suitable place to bring his disciples. The lieutenant's name is Boeter, and he is a good thing.

Lieutenant Boeter is a fruitarian. Just what a fruitarian is, only Lieutenant Boeter and his followers know. If it only meant that they lived on fruit it would be very easy to understand. But the new sect has very advanced ideas on other subjects, and these ideas are such that they will create a revolution among mankind if they are carried out. A recent number of the San Francisco Call tells all about the new ideas the Lieutenant intends to spring on the unsuspecting Hawaiians. His great and only idea is that it is not necessary to wear any clothes. This has until recently been considered, to say the least, improper. But the Lieutenant does not think so. He says that it is mock modesty to wear any clothes, and he goes on the principle that to the pure all things are pure.

Lieutenant Boeter has eaten nothing but fruit for nearly a year. He says that he used to be sickly, but that since he began his strange diet, he has gained steadily in health and is now a robust man. All this he gives the fruit the credit for. He says that meats and vegetables that grow under ground are not intended for man's consumption, and that it is in direct contravention to the commands of the bible to use them.

The lieutenant has some idea of buying one of the islands and founding a colony on it. He is said to be very wealthy, and money is no object with him. Just what island will suit his fancy is not known at present; but, with sugar at its present price, he evidently has an idea that he could buy Oahu for a song. However, Makee island will probably come nearer his figure.

Persons who sympathize with the afflicted will rejoice with D. E. Carr of 1235 Harrison street, Kansas City. He is an old sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism, but has not heretofore been troubled in this climate. Last winter he went up into Wisconsin, and in consequence has had another attack. "It came upon me again very acute and severe," he said. "My joints swelled and became inflamed; sore to touch or almost to look at. Upon the urgent request of my mother-in-law I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm to reduce the swelling and ease the pain, and to my agreeable surprise it did both. I have used three fifty-cent bottles and believe it to be the finest thing for rheumatism, pains and swellings extant. For sale by all Medicine Dealers. BENSON SMITH & Co., Agents for H. I.

Chester A. Doyle will soon leave for San Francisco to take in the Midwinter Fair. If he likes it he will buy it.

T. P. Severin has been appointed as a Custom House Guard.

General Advertisements.

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